

Ref. 25,482

Def. Doc. No. 1900 A-1

Plan of Cooperation in the Pacific

Agreement Reached Among Britain, America and Australia

Excerpt from the "Asahi Shimbun", page 2, November 9, 1940

Domei, London, November 7 - According to reliable information, it is reported that Britain, America and Australia have agreed fundamentally about the cooperation in the Pacific at an informal conference. The final decision on this agreement, it is reported, will immediately be completed in case of an emergency with a short notice, and no details have been announced, but it is understood that in this agreement the question of the use of the Singapore Naval Base by the U.S. naval forces is included.



Ref doc 1900A-1

1.
(昭和十五年十一月九日朝日新聞夜草)
(三頁)

太平洋協力案

英米露意見一致

「ロンドン七日英同盟」

信すべき筋通りの情報によれば英米露非公式会談の結果三國は太平洋に於ける協力に關し原則的意見の一致を見たと云はれる。その日最後の決定は緊急事態発生の場合短期間豫告を以て直に為される時、詳細の内容は發表されることが今回の取極中には米海軍によるミッドウェー軍港使用問題も含まれてゐるが、これはいつか云はれる。



Def. Doc. No. 1900 A-2

Problem of Cooperation in the Pacific
Department of State Denies Possibility

Excerpt from the "Asahi Shimbun", page 2, November 9, 1940

Domei, New York, November 8 - The London report that Britain, America and Australia agreed fundamentally on cooperation in the Pacific including the question of the use by the U.S. naval forces of the Singapore Naval Base, attracted the attention of the political circles in Washington in view of the present situation, but a telegram from Washington to the "New York Times" on November 8th reports that the Department of State denied this information and announced that although cooperation was actually going on among the three Powers, no proposals, claims or decisions have so far been made.



slf doc 1900A-2

2.

(昭和十五年十一月九日朝日新聞夜草)

(二頁)

太平洋協定問題

米國務省が否定説

「ニューヨークハルバツ同盟」

英米露三國間に米海軍によるシンガポール軍港使用
問題を含む太平洋に於ける協力に關し原則的意見
一致をみたとのロンドン報道は昨節ハルバツ同盟の注
目事となり、今日付ニューヨークタイムス紙、ワシントン電に依
れば國務省側ではこの報道を否定し次の如く確信し
てゐる。

三國間に協調が續行されてゐることは確だが右に就ては
何等の提議も何等の要求も又何等の決定も為されて
ゐない。



Def. Doc. No. 1900-1-2

British Government also Denies It.

Excerpt from the "Asahi Shimbun", November 9, 1940⁷

London, Special, November 8. . The press report that some agreement was reached among Britain, America and Australia about the joint use of naval bases in the Pacific, which is officially denied by the American Government, is not confirmed by the British Government, which claims that it has no knowledge of such an agreement being reached or contemplated. The British Government admits the fact that exchanges of opinions about Pacific questions took place among the Governments of Britain and America and the Australian Minister to Washington but it asserts that such exchanges of opinions were conducted unofficially without reaching any conclusion and that it never committed itself to any understanding with the United States of America.



Def Loc 1900A-3

3

(昭和十五年十一月九日朝日新聞夜草)

(二頁)

英官憲も否定

〔ロンドン特電八日発〕

英米豪三國間に太平洋に於ける海空軍根據地共同
使用に關し或種の協定成立せりとの新聞報道は米國
政府によつて正式に否定されしが英當局に於ても右情報
を確認せず右の如き協定成立の事實乃至協定締結が
企圖されてゐるや否やに關しても何等の通知せずとの態度
を執つてゐる即ち英官憲では最近ワシントンに於て英米
兩國政府並にワシントン駐在豪洲公使との間に太平洋
上の諸問題に就き種々意見の交換を行つたことは事實
であるが右は非公式のものであり且何等の決定にも
到達せず又何等の対米諒解をも与へたものではな
らざる。



Def. Doc. No. 1900 4-4

America's Use of Singapore

Negotiations to come to the fore shortly

Excerpt from the "Asahi Shimbun" of November 13, 1940, page 17

New York, 11th, Domei .. According to a special despatch from the "New York Times", dated the 11th, from Singapore, it is observed among influential quarters very strongly that the reelection of Roosevelt will bring the political situation in America to a pause for the present, and at the same time some important development in the Far East policy of America would come about. That is, the fact that the American Government admitted some time ago that they were making preliminary negotiations with England and Australia can be interpreted to mean that considerable progress has been made in the conference between the three nations concerning the Pacific problem. Moreover it is unthinkable that America would lease an entirely unfortified navy base on this occasion. For these reasons the point of the triple conference seems to be on the problem of Singapore and it is expected that its joint use by America and England and America's partial use of the Singapore base will come to the surface soon.

def doc 1900A-4.

4

米の新嘉坡使用近く交渉表面化せん

(昭和十五年十二月十二日朝日新聞抜萃二頁)

三十一日發同盟二十日附三十一日朝日新聞抜萃二頁
特電に依り、同地有力筋の間では、ルイズウェルト二選によつて米國政情の一致落すると共に米國極東政策に關し何等か重要 展があるのではなかつたかとの見解が有力に行われてゐるといはれる。即ち通般米國政府當局が英國及び濠洲政府との間に豫備的折衝の行われてゐる事を認め、且つ三國間に太平洋問題に關する協議が相當進捗してゐることを意味するものと解され、しかも米國がこの陰金と無防備の海軍基地と租借するものとは考へられず、これらより見て三國協議の中心はあくまでも三ガポール問題にありと見られ、近く三ガポール基地の英米共同使用乃至米國による部分的な使用問題が表面化すると豫想される。

Def. Doc. No. 1900 4-5

GHQ of British Forces in Far East Recently
Established at Singapore, Air Marshal
Brooke-Popham Appointed Commander-in-Chief

Excerpt from "The Asahi Shimbun" of November 15, 1946, page 17

London, the 14th - Special Dispatch/ The British Government announced on the 13th that it decided recently to establish a General Headquarters of the British Commonwealth Forces in the Far East in order to strengthen its control of British forces in the Far East, and appointed Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham its first Commander-in-Chief.

Air Chief Marshal Brooke-Popham, 63 this year, entered the army in 1898 and at first was attached to the Oxfordshire Light Infantry Regiment. In 1912, he was transferred to the Royal Air Force and participated in the World War in which he distinguished himself. Later he was appointed successively President of the Royal Air Force College; Commander of the Royal Air Force in Iraq; Chief Air Aide-de-camp to His Majesty; and Inspector-General of Education of the Royal Air Force, and then placed on the reserve list for some time. However, from 1937 to 1939, he served as Governor-General of Kenya and concurrently Commander of the British Forces there.

London, 13th - Domei/ The British Government made public on 13th that it established recently a General Headquarters of the British Commonwealth Forces in the Far East at Singapore and appointed Air Chief Marshal Brooke-Popham as its Commander-in-Chief.



Def Doc 1900A-5
5

極東軍總司令部

(昭和十五年十一月十五日)
(朝日新聞抜萃一頁)

英新嘉坡に新設總司令官にブ大將

〔ロンドン特電十四日發〕英政府は今日極東英軍の統制を強化するため新に極東軍總司令部を置くことになり初代總司令官にサーロートブルフホーバム空軍大將を任命せる旨十三日發表した。

ブルフホーバム空軍大將は本年六十三歳、八九八年陸軍に入り、オーストラリア輕歩兵聯隊附を振出し、一九二二年空軍に轉科し、歐洲大戰に参加武勲を樹て、其後英空軍大學校長、英空軍司令官、空軍侍從武官、長空軍教育總監となり、一旦豫備役となつたが、一九三七年より三九年まで、シニア總督兼英軍司令官を勤めた。

ロンドン十三日發同盟—英國政府は十三日、英極東軍總司令部とシンガポールに新設し、ホーバム空軍大將を總司令官に任命せる旨發表した。



British Rights and Interests in the Far East
To Be Protected in Cooperation With
the Colonies

(Excerpt from the ASAHI Shimbun, November 15, 1940,
Showa 15) Page 1

(Hongkong Special wire, the 14th)

The Army authorities at Hongkong, on the 14th, announced concerning the newly established General Headquarters for the British Commonwealth Forces in the Far East (Air Marshal Robert Brooke-Popham) that this would not immediately affect the existing relationship between the Army and the Government, and the actual military command. And the Hongkong air forces also would not be reinforced at this moment. It is not clear just when the newly appointed Supreme Commander will actually assume his post but it would be very natural that the commander would take command strategically of the military forces at Hongkong and Singapore.

Moreover, the Hongkong authorities extended its embargo to ships of neutral nationalities bound for Kwangchow Bay as it had done previously to those ships bound for the French Indo-China, and prohibited the Kwangchow Bay run.

(London, the 14th, Domei)

The British Government announced the establishment of General Headquarters for the British Armed Forces in the Far East. Air Marshal, Sir Robert Brooke-Popham who was appointed Commander-in-Chief, is shortly to leave for Singapore to assume his post. On arrival at his post, it is expected that he will control under his command the commanders of the British garrison troops in Malaya, Burma, and Hongkong, and the British Expeditionary air forces to the Far East, and will closely cooperate with the Commander-in-Chief of the China Fleet. At the same time it is also expected that he will set himself to the task of protecting British rights and interests in the Far East, constantly keeping in touch with the Governor-Generals of Burma and the other colonies and with both governments of Australia and New Zealand.



Ref doc 1900A-6

6

極東權益擁護

植民地と協力

(昭和十五年十月十五日)
朝日新聞改革二頁

香港特電十四日發 イギリスの極東軍總司令部新設(空軍大尉ロバートブルックホルム)に關し香港陸軍當局では十四日

陸軍と政廳との在米の關係や事實上の軍隊指揮の上には直ぐには變化を生ぜずかつさしたつて香港空軍増強等といふこともない新任總指揮官の實際の就任時期は不明であるが香港ヤシガホルバその作戰指揮下に屬することは當然であると表明した向香港當局は佛印各地向けの中立國船舶出航禁止を更に廣洲灣へも延長し廣洲灣向け航路も禁止した。

ロンドン十四日發同盟 英國政府は十三日英極東軍總司令部の新設を發表した。總司令官に任命されたサーロバートブルックホルム空軍大尉は近きシガホルの任地に向ふことになった。同總司令官着任の上はマレービルマ香港各地の英駐屯軍司令官並に極東派遣空軍司令官を總てその指揮下に統轄し支那艦隊司令官と密接に協力すると共にビルマその他各植民地總督並に濠洲ニューギニアインド兩政府と絶えず接觸を保ち、英極東權益の保護に當るものと見られる。



Strengthening of Forces in Singapore

(Excerpt from the "ASAHI" Newspaper, November 24, 1940)
Page 1

(Hanoi, the 23rd, DOMEI)

According to information received here, the strengthening of military preparations against Japan in Singapore has recently been progressing rapidly. Great Britain has newly established General Headquarters for Far East on the 13th at Singapore, and has appointed the Commander of the Air Force, Hobart (T.N. phonetic) as its Commander-in-Chief whose authority is extremely wide spread. He has received in his grasp all military powers for the Far Eastern area, including Hongkong and Burma, which were hitherto separated in military affairs. Moreover, he has even the right of military negotiation with the Governor-Generals of Australia and New Zealand, the Viceroy of India, and the Ambassadors in Japan and China without direction from the homeland. The military affairs in the Far East have thus been indeed unified. With the establishment of the said General Headquarters, military preparations in Singapore became promptly active and progressive. It has changed its core of military preparations against Japan from the old fleet policy to the new policy of air power and they are importing large size bombers from America continuously. They are planning the establishment of a great air force for the Far East and at the same time are pushing ahead with a plan of moving the air force in three steps from the homeland of England to Egypt, to India and to Singapore.

Def Doc 1900A-7

7

新嘉坡の軍備増強

河内二十三日發同盟(當地)に達しに情報によれば
シンガポールの対日軍備強化は最近急激に進捗し
つゝある即ち英國は去る十三日シンガポールに極東軍
總司令部と新設バタヴィア空軍司令官としての總司
令官を任命したが同司令官の権限は極めて廣
範圍で從來軍事的に分離してゐたビルマ及び
香港を含む極東地區一切の軍權を掌握し且
本國の指令なしに駐英駐日兩大使印度支那
ニールランドの總督との軍事的交渉權をも有し
極東の軍事を全く一元化したもので同總司令部
の設置と共にシンガポールの軍備は急に活發化した
が同司令部は対日軍備の重心を從來の艦隊主義
から空軍主義に轉換して大型爆撃機を續々
本國から輸入し極東大空軍の建設を圖ると共に
英本國からエグゼット印度シンガポールといふ三段構
への空軍移動計畫を進めてゐる。

(昭和十五年十一月二十四日朝日新聞披露二頁)

Defense Doc. 1900-A-8

Britain and the United States may Jointly Use
British Naval Bases on the Pacific

(Excerpt from the front page of the ASAHI, issued
on the 13th of January 1941)

(DOMEI: Sydney, the 12th)

The provision permitting Britain to use American Naval bases and ships, which is included in the National Defense Act aimed at converting the United States into democratic countries' arsenal, is creating strong repercussions here as it is regarded as making a rapid progress in the scheme of the joint defense between Britain and the United States.

Regarding this, the Washington special dispatch in the Sunday Telegraph dated the 12th reported as follows:

While the use of the American Naval bases by the British Navy is granted according to the provision of the American National Defense Act, a tacit understanding permitting the United States Navy to use bases in Australia, New Zealand, Singapore and Canada will be made between Britain and the United States.

Def x lac 1900A-4

太平洋英海軍基地

英米共同使用實現か

(昭和十六年一月十三日朝日新聞改筆)

(三十二日同盟)米國に民主主義國の兵艦基地に
しむべき國防促進法案中に包含される米國の
海軍基地並に船渠を英國に使用せしめんとする
現行は英米共同防衛の飛躍的促進として當地
に於ても大々な反響を呼んでゐる。十二日のワ
シントンポスト紙の三三三三電は右に同じ

米國防促進法案に規定されてある米海軍
基地の使用も英海軍に許容する半面に
於て米海軍に於て豪洲、ニージーランド
、シンガポール、マラヤ等の基地を使用せしめる
默然英米間に締結されることにならう

Defense Doc. 1900-A-9

The Committee on Leasing British Bases will
leave for England

(Excerpts from the ASAHI issued on the 13th of
January, 1941)

(DOMEI: Washington, the 11th)

The Lend-Lease Act laid before the Joint Foreign Relations Committee appears to have accelerated the United States' aid of England. Meanwhile, the State Department announced on the 11th that Assistant Under-Secretary of Justice Fauie (phonetic), Artillery Colonel Marony (phonetic), and Commander Bimayer (phonetic) have been appointed as a special committee to conclude an agreement covering technical particulars as to leasing naval and air bases on the British islands in the western hemisphere.

The said special committee is to start for London via Lisbon on the Clipper plane which will take off from New York on the 17th. The United States Government is said to have taken this step in compliance with the British Government's urgent request for an immediate dispatching of a special committee for a speedy settlement of this matter.

On the other hand, the British Government announced that even before the formal signing of the detailed agreement covering the leasing of the bases, they have allowed the commencement of the construction work of bases, that the construction work has already been started in New Foundland, and that survey work has begun on other islands in preparation for the construction work which will commence shortly.

Dep-boc 1900A-9

9

英領基地租借委員会渡英

昭和十六年一月十三日朝日新聞抜萃

（ロンドン工日發同盟）米國の対英援助は武器貸與法案の兩院外交委員会工程により更に拍車をかけられた形下あるが國務省は十一日英領西半球諸島海軍軍基地租借に關する技術的細目協定締結のためフーク—司法次官補とロ—砲兵大佐ビースミヤ—海軍中佐の三名と專同委員に任命した旨發表した。

專同委員團は来る十七日ニューヨーク発のクリン機でリスボン經由ロンドンに向ふ筈であるがこれは英國政府が同題の解決を急ぐため本國政府に対し專同委員の至急派遣方を要請した結果下あるといはれる。

英國政府は右租借地の細目協定正式調印前にも基地建設工事の起工を容認しニューア—ランド下は既に工事が始められ其の他の島嶼でも測量を開始近く起工の運びになつてゐる旨發表してゐる。



Defense Doc. 1900-A-10

Canada's New Air Bases in the North to be placed
at Service of the U.S. Air Forces

(Excerpt from "Asahi Shimbun", January 13, 1941
Ottawa Special Despatch, the 11th)

According to information received from reliable sources on the 11th, the Government of Canada is intending to release her plans of establishing air bases along the air route from U.S. to Alaska. The above air bases, although to be established by Canada, are said to have the object of being made to be used by the U.S. Air forces.



Dof. Doc. 1900A-10

10

加 新北方航空基地

米空軍の使用に供す

(昭和十六年一月十三日)
(朝日新聞振華)

(オタワ特電十五日發)

十日確實なる筋より得たる情報によればカナダ政府は近く米國よりアラスカに至る航空路に沿つて一聯の航空基地設立を公表する豫定である而して右基地はカナダによつて設立されるがその目的は米國空軍の使用に供するたみである

Def. Doc. 1900A-11

A MEMBER OF U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SUGGESTS ACQUISITION OF BRITISH TERRITORIES IN PACIFIC

(Excerpt from "Asahi Shimbun", 1st page, Jan. 15, 1941)

(Washington 13th, DOMEI)

A member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, Mr. King, representative of Hawaii, suggesting the acquisition of British islands in the South and Mid-Pacific in return for President Roosevelt's Lend-Lease Aid to Britain, stated as follows:

"British islands such as the Gilbert, Ellis, Phoenix and Tukeleu Archipelagos have great strategic importance in protecting all United States rights and interests in the Pacific and the Panama Canal Zone. When we succeed in acquiring these islands, we can easily extend our rule over them from Hawaii."

However, the government did not show any deep concern over Mr. King's suggestion. The government had once refused an ardent demand of Congress, when it had proposed the acquisition of British islands in the Caribbean Sea in return for Lend-Lease Aid, for fear that this might bring about serious social problems. The government seems to be rather desirous of acquiring Singapore instead, when the Lend-Lease Act comes up as a subject of discussion.

Note: Gilbert Archipelago consists of 16 islands located at 2°30' N -- 2°30' S Lat., 172° W -- 177° W Long. It has a population of approximately 40,000. The islands have been under Britain's rule since 1892.

Ellis Archipelago is located at 8°30' S Lat., 179° W Long. with a population of approximately 2000.

Phoenix Archipelago is a small group of islands located at 3°-4°30' S Lat. 170°-174° W Long.

Tukelau Archipelago consists of such islands as Takaifo (?), Nakunono (?) and Ataku (?) located at 8°30'-11° S Lat., 170°-172° W Long. It has a population of approximately 1,100.

Def. Doc. 1900A-11

Translation Certificate

I, Charlie S. Terry, of the Defense Language Branch, hereby certify that the foregoing translation described in the above certificate is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation and is as near as possible to the meaning of the original document.

/s/ Charlie S. Terry

Tokyo, Japan

Date June 26, 1947.

Dgl. Doc. 1900 A-11

11

太平洋の英領

米議員獲得提案

(昭和十六年一月十五日朝日新聞抜萃二頁)

ワシントン十三日發同盟) ルーズヴェルト大統領の武器貸與法案に主行 キング下院海軍委員(バイ代表)は十三日も代償として太平洋中部及南部太平洋の英領諸島の獲得を示唆したのれく述べた

ギバート、エリス、フィリス、トローウ等の英領諸島はパニ運河及び太平洋上の米國諸權益防衛上戰略的に見て重要價值を有つてゐる之等の諸島の獲得が實現した暁にはハワイから空母に之を支配し得るであらう

但し政府筋では既に大西洋カリブ海上英領諸島を武器貸與の代償として獲得することを議會が要望したのに対し重大な社會問題を惹起する虞ありとこれを拒絶した例ありキング氏提案には余り深い関心を示さず寧ろ武器貸與案が問題となつた暁には代償としてミカポールの取引を希望してゐる模様である

(註) △ギバート群島 北緯二度三十分から南緯二度三十分

西經百七十二度から百七十七度の間にある十六島嶼人口約四万、一八九二年から英領にちつてゐる

△エリス群島 南緯八度三十分

西經百六十九度の海上にある群島で人口約二千

△フィリス群島 南緯三度から西度三十分西經百七十度から百七十四度半の間にある群島



Def. Doc. 1900A-11

11

タトウヤ群島ニ南緯八度三分から十度 西経七十
度から百七十二度の間にあるフィカウアオ、ナクシ、アタ
ル等の諸島人口約千百

No 2



Def. Doc. 1900A-12

USE OF SINGAPORE,
OPINIONS EXPRESSED AMONG THE U.S. NAVY CIRCLES

(Extract from the "Asahi Shimbun", Edition of Jan. 16, 1942, Page 1)

(Special dispatch, New York, 14th)

It is a problem attracting greatest attention whether the United States will take an action towards the lease of British territories as the naval and air bases to keep in line with the materialization of the policy to render positive aid to anti-axis powers. According to the information emanating from a certain American quarter, it is said that a certain group in the U.S. Navy circles is now advocating to make a proposal to Great Britain for the use of Singapore as the U.S. Naval Base.

There was actually such an instance when President Roosevelt made an inspection tour of the Caribbean Sea in December last. At that time, tough elements in the U.S. Navy have strongly insisted on dispatching warships to Singapore. The President kept this proposition in check lest such an action might excite the Japanese. Recently on the occasion of reorganization of the U.S. squadrons, the U.S. Navy has decided to exclude Admiral Richardson, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet, and to appoint in his stead Rear Admiral Annet, who is to be promoted to Admiral on the 1st of February, as Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Combined Fleet, concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet. This change may be taken as to indicate that the U.S. Navy circles are tending to assume firmer attitudes. Moreover, it is said that Admiral Richardson was rather hesitant in adopting strong measures on the Pacific whereas Admiral Kimmel represents, so to speak, the vigorous elements of the U.S. Navy circles.

Now even in America the future trend of the U.S. Navy around the Pacific has become a matter of great concern. One of the reasons pointed out by the opponents of the Lend-Lease law now under consideration as their grounds for opposition, is the question of assuring the repayments for the materials lent by the United States. At this juncture, President Roosevelt is feeling pressing need for securing something concrete from Great Britain in return for the aid rendered. In this sense it is observed in some quarters that America might approach Great Britain with a proposal for the lease of the British territories on the Pacific in compensation for the aid to be rendered. At any rate, it is certain that this problem is now taken up with a considerable seriousness. According to an American informant well versed in naval affairs, it is observed that America might take steps toward acquiring the lease of Singapore, Port Darwin (Australia), Moresby (New Guinea), and other suitable Pacific Islands.

-1-



Def. Doc. 1900 A-12

No. 1

12

新嘉坡の使用論

米海軍部内に擡頭

(昭和十六年一月十六日朝日新聞校草二頁)

(三エニョウ持電十四日發)

米國の及樞軸國家積極援助方針の具体化に對應して米國が太平洋における英國の領土を海軍並びに飛行基地として租借する舉に出づるや否やは最も注目すべき問題であるが米國某方面の情報によれば米海軍部内の一部にはこの際シンガポールを米海軍基地として使用することを英國に提議すべしとの論が擡頭しゐるに傳へられる。

現に米海軍擴張派は昨年十二月ルーズベルト大統領がカリビヤ海の巡視中シンガポールへの軍艦派遣を強硬に主張しこれに対し大統領は日本の感情の激發を招かぬはかつこれを押へた事實があるしかるに先般米海軍が米艦艇の再編成を行つた際合衆國艦隊司令長官リチャードソン大將を卻け二月一日附で大將に進級するやギンズル少將を米聯合艦隊司令長官兼太平洋艦隊司令長官に任命することも決定したのは米海軍部内の動向が強硬態度の方向へ移動してゐることを物語るともみられる。かつまたリチャードソン大將は太平洋における強硬手段の採用につとむる自重的であつたに対しギンズル提督はどちらかといへば海軍部内の強硬論を代表してゐるといはれてゐる。

12
太平洋を中心とする今後における米海軍の動向は米
國內においても非常な関心事となつて来た。
ここに目下審議中の武器貸與法案に対する反対論の
うに米國が物資を貸與した場合果してその返済を保
障することが出来るかが一つの大きな問題となつて
ゐる。然し大統領としては對英援助の代償として何らか
具體的のものを獲得する必要に迫られてゐるので、この意味
において對英援助の代償としては太平洋における英國
領土の租借を提議する舉に出づるやもしれないとの觀
測も一部行はれてゐる。いづれにせよこの問題が相当深刻
に取上げられてゐることだけは確實と見られる。
米國側某海軍通の消息によれば米國は結局リンガ
ホル・ターウイン港（オーストラリア）モレスビー（ニューギニア）その他
適当なる太平洋諸島を租借する舉に出るのではな
いかと觀測を下してゐる。

No. 2

U.S. DEFENSE RING IN THE PACIFIC

AIR BASES AS STEPPING-STONES TO THE FAR EAST

U.S. Proposes Further Construction to Great Britain and Australia

(Excerpt from the "Asahi", January 17, 1936, P. 1)

(Los Angeles. Special wire, the 15th)

The battleship "Pennsylvania" (33,100 tons) which will resume her position of flagship of the Pacific Fleet instead of the temporary flagship "New Mexico" (33,400 tons) now at Hawaii, departed, as was reported, from San Pedro early in the morning of the 7th and arrived at Hawaii finally after nine days, having conducted technical maneuvers on the way. Meanwhile, the "Enterprise" (19,900 tons) instead of the Aircraft Carrier "Lexington" and "Saratoga" (33,000 tons each) visited San Pedro from Hawaii. It is a problem of vital interest to many circles by what means the U.S. Navy will ensure connection with the Far East, Dutch East Indies, Singapore and Australia. And it is observed that not only the line which connects Hawaii, Midway, Wake, Guam and the Philippines will be endangered geographically, but also the 6,900 miles between Hawaii and Singapore will be very difficult to ensure.

The U.S. Navy has not only made great enlargements in the air bases at Pearl Harbor and Kaneohe, but has also arranged air bases at Johnston, Palmyra, Howland, Baker, Canton, Phoenix, Samoa, etc. And the two-engined Consolidated Patrol Flying Boats which are the pride of the U.S. Navy, are engaged in patrolling daily without intermission, closely watching all ships and boats that might make a sudden assault. These planes are also being continuously supplied to Australia. The patrol flying boats, ships and boats of the British, Australian and Dutch East Indies at various bases at Port Moresby in British New Guinea, Port Darwin in Australia, Anboina, Soerabaya, Tarakan and Balikpapan in the Dutch East Indies, and in Brunei in British Borneo, form a ring of defence positions. This ring has a break between Samoa and Port Moresby, but the U.S. Navy is proposing to Great Britain and Australia to establish air bases at the Ellis, Fiji, Santa Cruz Islands and at New Hebrides. There is an opinion that if these air bases are established, the connection by sea between Hawaii and Singapore will be secured, preventing surprise attacks of ships and boats by watching them from the air, utilizing these air bases as stepping stones. This opinion is not absurd when we consider the flying capacity of the Consolidated Flying Boats. The U.S. Navy is having the Goodyear Airship Plant produce a number of 200 ft. long airships in order to prevent surprise attacks of submarines, because the patrol flying boats are too speedy to detect them. The speed of these airships is 66 knots per hour, and they can reduce their speed or stop in mid-air, when there is a sign of submarines, in order to search minutely, to bomb or to drop mines on them. Their cruising capacity is about 2,000 miles. They are equipped with two large caliber machine guns. They are said to have been planned primarily for patrol duty on the Pacific Coast and Hawaiian waters.

Def. Doc. 1900A-13

13

米太平洋の防衛環

極東（飛石傳ひの空軍基地

・英濠（増設と交渉

（昭和六年一月十六日朝日新聞抜萃二頁）

（ロサンゼルス特電十五日発）

ハワイにある臨時補給艦ニールキスコ号（三三四〇トン）に代り太平洋艦隊補給艦に復す。露艦ベニルウアニア号（三一〇〇トン）は脱報の如く七日早曉にヒトロ攻錨戦演習を行ひ、漸く九日目にハワイに到着。一方艦隊世艦にもセントンサストが（一〇五〇トン）兩艦に代りハワイにリエーラー・フライス号（一九九〇トン）がセントロに寄進し、右有事の際米海軍がいつかには極東（東印）にカボール・コーストより方面より連絡を確保するは各号通し最も興味を以て注目されてゐる問題である。ハワイとセントロの間の線は地理的に非常な危険にさらされてゐることは勿論であるが、ハワイとセントロの間二千九百マイルの確保も非常な困難を伴ふものと見られる。

すなはち真珠湾カネオヘの空軍根據地を大拡充せるほか、セントンバルック、ハウランド、ベント、カントニア、エルクス、カモアなどに空軍基地を整備し、米海軍自慢のコンリデー、スミット、双発哨戒飛行艇とて毎日回断する哨戒させ、米艦隊を監視せしめ、オーストラリアにもコンリデー、スミット哨戒艇を續々供給してゐる。英領ニールキスコの

No. 1

Def. Doc. 1900A-13

ポートモレスビー、豪洲のポートダーウィン、蘭印のアムバ、
スラバヤ、タラカン、パララク、パペン、英領ボルネオのブルネイ
などの各基地に居る英豪蘭印の哨戒艇や艦艇も
一聯の防衛環を形成する。残るところはサモア、ポート
モレスビー間を切れるあるが、フィジー、サントクルス、
ニールヘンライスの諸島にも空軍基地設備を英豪に対
して交渉中で、これが出来れば、ハワイ、シニガポール間の海
上連絡は、これら飛石をつたひ、空軍基地により空からの
哨戒を行って奇襲艦艇の襲来を防ぐことが可能だ
といふ説もあり。

コンソリデートド哨戒艇の航続力を以てすれば、あなかも
馬鹿にも出来な、話である。米海軍では潜水艦の奇
襲を避けるために哨戒艇は早すぎて見落すから
と長さ二百フィートの小型飛行船をクドイヤー飛行船
工場が多敷く作らせてゐる。これは時速六十六ノット、そ
怪しいと思つたスピードをぐつと落すままに停止して、母
に調べ爆撃、又は水中爆雷を落すのである。航続距離
約二千マイル、大口径機銃二基を備へ、主として太平洋沿岸
ハワイ近海を哨戒する計畫であるといはれる。

No. 2

ERRATA SHEET

Corrected

Defense Document 1900-4-13

Line 4 - Change date to 1941.

A HORSESHOE LINE OF BATTLEFRONT AGAINST JAPAN

MOVEMENTS OF THE U.S.A., CANADA AND AUSTRALIA CONSPICUOUS

(Excerpt from the "Asahi Shimbun" of Jan. 17th, 1941, P.1)

At the time when rumours are afloat that Japan is being held in check by the so called horseshoe line of battlefront which has recently been formed by uniting Alaska, Canada, the U.S.A., Australia, Singapore and Hongkong, etc., lively movements on the part of the U.S.A. and Australia which serve to endorse them were reported by official telegrams to the Foreign Office on the 16th by their respective representatives abroad, and attracted the attention of the authorities concerned. One of them is the opening of a new air route uniting the U.S.A. and Alaska, while the other is the trip by Mr. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia to England via the U.S.A., and the immediate intensification of the coalition among the three nations.

1. To speak more in detail, regarding the establishment of the Canadian corridor intended to connect the U.S.A. with Alaska, the U.S.-Canada joint Defence Committee is now studying the problem. But, according to the telegram received on the 16th, the corridor which was once reported to be running along the Pacific Coast has been changed to reach Alaska by way of British Columbia, Yukon and other places, chiefly passing east of the Rockies such as Edmonton, North Alberta in the central parts of Canada. This is intended for the use of airplanes and air bases and radio beacons, and for the benefit of seaplanes with limited range of navigation. The specific character of the new course is believed to lie in the fact that it connects directly with the vital part of the U.S.A. and ensures further the militaristic security.

2. The Australian Government made an official announcement on the 13th of Premier Menzies' visit to England by way of the U.S.A. His important mission is reported to be to ascertain the British Empire's policy concerning specific matters with regard to the execution of the war and to confer in person with the Cabinet Ministers of the United Kingdom about the cooperation between England and Australia, the contents of which as reported concern the general foreign policy; the supply of munitions; the building of vessels; the mobilization and disposition of men; and the exchange and distribution of news, etc. Besides, he is scheduled to stop on his way to England in the U.S.A. to meet and talk with President Roosevelt which is reported to bear a particular significance.



Def. Doc. 1900A-14

No. 1

対日馬蹄型陣線

米加濠の動き顯著

(昭和十六年一月十七日朝日新聞夜版一頁)

最近アラスカ、カナダ、米國、濠洲、シンガポール、香港等と結ぶ所謂馬蹄型戦線の結成による日本帝制設け傳へられる折柄、こゝろを裏書きするやうな米國濠洲側、治港を動きか十六日、こゝろ、現地から外務省に公電あり當局の関心をよんでゐる。即ち一つは米本國とアラスカと結ぶ新航空路の開闢と、もう一つは濠洲首相メンデース氏の米國經由英本國訪問によるこゝろ三国提携の緊急化である。

一 即米本國とアラスカと結ぶカナダ迴廊設置については米加共同防衛委員會で目下研究中であるが十六日の入電によると傳へられる如き太平洋岸經由のものを変更しエドモントン、北アルバータ等カナダ中部地方を主とし、ツッキ―東へ通過してアリゾナ、コロラド、ユタ、アイダホ等を経てアラスカに達するものである。右は航空費用に当てられるもので航空力大なる戦闘機に利用し得る航空基地及燃料基地等を備へるのであるが、新コースの特色は米本國の心臓部と直接連絡し且軍事上の安全性をより確保する点にあるとみられる。

一 又濠洲政府は十三日首相メンデース氏の米國經由英本國訪問を正式発表し、これを重要使命として傳へるもの



Def. Doc. 1900A-14

のは戦争遂行に關する具体的事項に關し全英
帝国の方針を説き英本国と豪洲間の協力について
英本国閣僚と親しく協議するたが、その内容と
しては(一)一般外交政策(二)軍需品の供給(三)船舶
の建造(四)人員の動員及配置(五)ニュースの交換配
布等が豫定されてゐるといふ、更に訪英の途米國
に立寄り、ルズヴェルト米大統領とも會見協議
する筈である、其に特に重要意義ありといはれてゐる。

no. 2 1900A-14

世界日報編輯部

Def. Doc. 1900A-15

U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY INCREASING STUDENTS

(Excerpt from the "Asahi", January 19, 16th year of Showa (1941), P. 2)

U.P. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 -- In order to have more P.O's, the U.S. Navy had been asking for the Congress' approval for increasing the number of students to be admitted into the Naval Academy. Meanwhile, a "bill for increasing the total number of the Naval Academy students by 599" passed on the 18th by the Naval Committee of the Congress.



Def. Doc. 1900 A-15

米兵学校生徒増加

(昭和十六年一月十九日朝日新聞夜版
二頁)

「ワシントン二十八日発同盟」米海軍では幹部将校増員
のため議會に対し兵学校募集生徒増加方を要請
してゐるが十八日下院海軍各員會は「海軍兵学校の
學生徒数を更に五百九十五名増加する案」を可
決する。

it is 3722 kilometers to the Dutch Indies. These steps cannot
and a very short distance to the Dutch Indies. These steps cannot
but be regarded as an indication that the U. S. is operating on
her own side an unreasonable debouchment into the Southern Pacific,
by exaggerating our southward expansion.

PUBLISHING OF SHIP MOVEMENTS BANNED. IN U.S.
(Excerpt from the Asahi, Jan. 26 -
16th Year of Showa (1941). p.1)

Los Angeles, special, Jan. 23 - Secretary of the Navy Knox has sent to all major presses in the States a note marked "secret" asking their cooperation concerning the following four items, the last of the note is as follows:

"So long as not announced formally by the Naval Department, the publication of accounts relating to the following items is requested to be withheld:

1. Movements of the ships, planes and personnel of the U. S. Navy.
2. Matters concerning the faculty and development of the new weapons of the U. S. Navy.
3. New building and newly built ships and planes.
4. Plans and progress of the construction of ships, planes and defensive equipment.



it is 3722 kilometers to the Dutch Indies. These steps cannot and a very short distance to the Dutch Indies. These steps cannot but be regarded as an indication that the U. S. is operating on her own side an unreasonable debouchment into the Southern Pacific, by exaggerating our southward expansion.

1900A-16

def doc

艦艇の移動等

米掲載禁止

(昭和十六年一月二十六日朝新聞抜字(真))

〔ロンドン二十三日電〕

ワシントン海軍長官は既に全米主要新聞社に「秘密」の手紙を送り、左の四項について協力を要請している。海軍省より公表される限り、次の諸件に関する記事掲載を見合はせたい。

- 一、米國海軍の艦艇及び船舶飛行機並に人員の動靜
- 二、米國海軍の新兵器、性能及び全量に關する事
- 三、新建造艦艇及び飛行機
- 四、艦艇飛行機防備設備の増進工事、狀況及同計畫

it is 5,000 miles to the Dutch Indies. These steps cannot and a very short distance to the Dutch Indies. These steps cannot but be regarded as an indication that the U. S. is operating on her own side an unreasonable debouchment into the Southern Pacific, by exaggerating our southward expansion.

U. S. BOMBERS SENT TO AUSTRALIA. TO BE DISTRIBUTED
TO SINGAPORE. IN THE FUTURE ALSO.
(Excerpt from the Asahi, Jan. 28, 1941, p.2)

(Special wire, Los Angeles, the 26th)

The patrol bombers that the Australian Government has ordered from the Consolidated Aircraft Company at San Diego, amounting to \$12,000,000 in total, are being sent without notice as they are made. Two of these, however, started for Australia via Hawaii on January 20th, with Australian and Canadian pilots, wireless operators and others. Following these, the rest will also be sent by air in succession with their crew. They are six-seater planes, which can carry 2-ton bombs, and are of the same type as those used by the U. S. Navy. The said patrol planes are to be distributed to the naval ports of Darwin in Australia, and Singapore. With these the Australian Government first of all hopes to sweep armed German vessels, which have been ravaging the South Pacific.

It is 3722 kilometers to Singapore, and a very short distance to the Dutch Indies. These steps cannot but be regarded as an indication that the U. S. is operating on her own side an unreasonable debouchment into the Southern Pacific, by exaggerating our southward expansion.

Def Doc 1900A-17

米爆撃機濠洲へ

将米新嘉坡にも配備

(昭和六年十月十八日朝日新聞板幸二頁)

(ロカイロス特電二十六日金)

濠洲政府がサマタラのコンクリート飛行機工場に注文した
総額は四千三百万ドルの噴火爆撃機は出来上りすから日
立にわすに送られおるが二機は二十五日濠洲及び
カタラ出身の飛行士並電技師等搭乗して經由濠
洲へ空輸。途に上つた二機を皮肉りに今度は搭乗
員と共に墜空する模様。同機は米國海軍使
用機と同型十六人乗りの一機。爆弾も搭載する。右
機は濠洲のタラウ軍港よりシラポール軍港に配置直
た。是より濠洲政府はこれより失つ南洋を荒し
てゐるドイツ武裝船をやつける計畫だ。

It is 3,000 kilometers or 1,800 miles
and a very short distance to the Dutch Indies. These steps cannot
but be regarded as an indication that the U. S. is operating on
her own side an unreasonable debouchment into the Southern Pacific,
by exaggerating our southward expansion.

**TACIT AGREEMENT REACHED BETWEEN BRITAIN AND U. S.
BRITISH BASES IN SOUTHERN PACIFIC OFFERED U. S.
U. S. TAKING UP STEADFAST POSITION AGAINST JAPAN**
(Excerpt from the Asahi Shimbun, 3 Feb. 1941, p.2)

(New York, Special Despatch, 1 Feb.)

A Wellington (New Zealand) special despatch of the New York Times disclosed, as learned from the Government sources, that a certain agreement seemed to have been met between the U.S. Government, Australia and New Zealand to prepare for the future situation in the Southern Pacific.

None of the details of the tripartite agreement was made public. But the agreement itself was reached at Washington consequent to the recent frequent conversations between the Australian Minister and Secretary of State Hull, evidently aimed at checking Japan's southward expansion. Especially, well-informed observers of Wellington say this tripartite agreement was made in conformity with the demands of the U. S., who needs to utilize the base of Singapore in case Japan should advance into the Dutch Indies. Secretary of State Hull is reported to have required Minister Cacy to make the ports lying in East and South Australia fuel supply bases for the U. S. Fleet and to permit the U. S. the right of using the aerodromes in the said regions. This is aimed at implementing the U.S.'s strategic position in the Southern Pacific as well as securing an open sea route to Singapore. Besides, the U. S. has been enabled by this agreement to use the aerodromes which Britain had lately been constructing in secret on her Pacific islands. Consequently, the U. S. added the precious air bases to her strength in the Pacific.

The U. S. State Department has neither denied nor affirmed news of the agreement.

THE BASES IN THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

As the main bases the U. S. Navy has come to use in consequence of this tacit agreement between Britain and the U.S., we can enumerate Sidney, Melbourne, and Jarvis Bay, for the seaports in East and South Australia's, and Gibbon Port of Auckland in northern New Zealand. Sidney has the equipment of a first class British naval base and also serves as air base, as does Gibbon Port. The U. S. Navy is aiming, by utilizing those British bases, at securing a sea route between the Southern Pacific and Singapore, parallel to the route that starts at northernmost Alaska and goes along the Aleutian Islands, and the route from the Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, to the Philippines, via Wake and Guam, and thus at fortifying the Pacific sea routes.

It is the expression of this strategy that the U. S. Navy has of late transferred her regular reconnaissance seaplanes to Australia on one hand and is striving to complete the air route to Australia and New Guinea. In addition, there is also possibility of realization of the use of Darwin, the naval base, from where it is 3522 kilometers to Singapore, 4352 kilometers to Hongkong, and a very short distance to the Dutch Indies. These steps cannot but be regarded as an indication that the U. S. is operating on her own side an unreasonable debouchment into the Southern Pacific, by exaggerating our southward expansion.

英米の黙約成立

南太平洋の英基地を米に提供

米當局たる対日布陣 (昭和十五年三月三日朝日新聞東京版)

「三・三」特電(日経) ニューヨークタイムズ紙(ワシントン(三・三・三))
特電によき官通助より得る情報として最近南太平洋に於ける

今後の事態に備へるべく米政府當局と豪洲ならびにニュージーランド
両方との間に各種の諒解が成立を見た模様である。

右三國諒解の内容については何ら発表されておはいない諒解
そのものは最近ワシントンに於けるケリー駐米豪洲公使と米
國務長官との間に行はれた厚友の會談の結果として生れたもの
である。その目的が日本の南進を阻止せんとするにあることは明白
である。特にケリー公使の演説に於ける今回の三國諒解は日本の

南進進出の場合に於ける基地利用を必要とする米國
の要求に基づいて達成されたものであるとの観測を下しある。即
ちハル長官がケリー公使に向て東部及南部豪洲と

北部ニュージーランド諸港を米艦隊の燃料補給地としかつ
同土地方の飛行場の使用権を米國に許容するやう要求し
たと傳へられるが、これは南太平洋に戰略的布陣を完成し
シカゴールに至る海上公路を確保せんとするものである。なほ

最近英國はひとへに太平洋の英領諸島に飛行場を建設し
てゐるが米國は今回の諒解成立によりこれらの飛行場を利
用し得ることとなりこれにより米國は太平洋上に新に重
要な航空軍基地をも加へるものとなる。

Def. Doc. 1900A-18

No. 1

1. Navy salaries and
vists: 46,833.
1. Expense for the construction of land facilities, including nava
air base hospitals and other facilities: 230,258
1. Others

Def. Doc. 1900 A-18

No. 2

厚米國務省當局は右の語解成立の報道に対し否定
も肯定もしてゐない

南太平洋の基地

○この英米間の黙約により米海軍が使用することなる基
地として南部及南部濠洲の海港としてフィジー、メル
ボルン、ジャージー湾北部ニューギニアに於けるオークランドの
デボンポート等が主たるものとしてあげられる。フィジーは英海
軍の第一級海軍基地としての設備も施されてゐる。同地及
びデボンポートは米海軍基地ともなつてゐる。米海軍はこの英
基地を使用することにより最北方アラスカよりアリューシャン群
島に沿ふ航路ならびにハワイ真珠湾よりフィリピンと
を經由し、フィリピンに至る航路と並行して南太平洋よりエカ
ボールに達する航路を確保し太平洋航路の強化を策せ
んとするものである。

○一般米海軍がその制式噴火飛行艦を濠洲に渡
はする。濠洲ニューギニア等の空路設備は腐心して
ある。この作戦の一つの現れである。その他北部濠洲の海
軍基地グループの使用も實現を見る可能性があり同港に
よればエカボールが三、五二キロ、香港が四、三五二キロ、
南印洋島に至つては非常な近距離でありかかる措置
はわが南進策を誇張することにより米國自らが不當なる道
を南太平洋に行はんとするものであると見ざるを得ない。

1. Navy salaries and allowances, including those for the
vists: 46,833.
1. Expense for the construction of land facilities, including nava
air base hospitals and other facilities: 230,258
1. Others

Ref. 25.527

Def. Doc. No. 1900 A-19

JOINT DEFENSE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC. HAS AN UNDER-
STANDING BETWEEN AMERICA AND BRITAIN BEEN REACHED?
(Excerpt from the Asahi Newspaper - Feb. 8, 1941,
p.2)

(Washington, the 7th, DOMEI) The English Ambassador Halifax has been continuing consultations with the principal leaders of the State Department since his arrival, but according to reliable sources, these conferences concerned with the exchange of ministers between America and New Zealand in the near future, and it can be taken as another decisive step for the further urgent collaboration of the U. S. and British in the South Pacific. And on the other hand, also the Australian Minister, Casey, has been having negotiation after negotiation with Secretary Hull, keeping abreast with them. In connection with those circumstances, it has been reported recently from Wellington, New Zealand, that a certain "understanding" was made as to how to deal with unexpected circumstances in the future in the South Pacific, among the three countries of America, Australia and New Zealand. And the important points of the negotiations of the three countries of the above consisted of:

1. The naval base at Singapore.
2. Refueling stations at the various ports in Australia and New Zealand.
3. The problem of American usage of air fields which exist in self-governing territories of the British.

Though thus reported, the authorities of the State Department concerned are maintaining complete silence with regard to these reports.



1. 01
1. Navy salaries and allowances, including those for the Navy
vists: 46,833
1. Expense for the construction of land facilities, including naval
air base hospitals and other facilities: 230,258
1. Others

Ref: 20527

南太平洋共同防衛(昭和十六年八月朝日新聞抄録三頁)

米英間に諒解成立が

Def. Doc. 1900A-19

ワシントン七日電(同盟)ハッファジス英大使は着任以来國務省首脳部と會談を續けてゐるが、確に聞するに右會談は近き將來に於ける米國とニュージージーランド間の公使交換に關するもので、これは南太平洋における英米合作をより緊密化にする決定的な動きと見られる。一方ケール豪洲公使もこれと並行してハル長官と交渉を重ねてゐるが、これ等の事態に關聯して最近ニュージージーランドのウエリントンからの報道は米國豪洲ニュージージーランド三國間に南太平洋における將來の不測の事態に對する「諒解」に到達したと傳へてゐる。しかし右三國間の交渉の主要素をなすものは

一 シンガポール軍港

一 豪洲ニュージージーランド諸港の給油施設

一 これらの英自治領における飛行場の米國による使用問題

であるといはれてゐるが、國務省當局は、これらの報道に關しては一切沈黙を守つてゐる。



1. Navy salaries and allowances, including those for the visits: 46,833.
1. Expense for the construction of land facilities, including naval air base hospitals and other facilities: 230,258
1. Others

Ref: 25.527

Def. Doc. No. 1900 A-20

**COST OF COMPLETING THE ENCIRCLEMENT OF JAPAN
THE U.S. NAVY DEMANDS APPROXIMATELY \$9,000,000,000.**

(Excerpt from page 2 "The Tokyo Asahi Shimbun,
Feb. 14, 1941, issue)

(Special New York Despatch, 12th) President Roosevelt asked the Congress on the 12th for a supplementary budget amounting to \$898,000,000 which includes the expenditure of strengthening the defense of Pacific islands. The bill to fortify Guam was rejected in the last session and the session before last for the reason that it would unnecessarily provoke Japan. However, President Roosevelt this time plans to install, at the cost of \$4,700,000, defense installations; that is, the protection of communication facilities, power plants, and others from air raids, as well as the improvement of harbors, to enable large scale seacraft to cast anchors. Mr. Winson, Chief of the Navy Committee of the House of Representatives, said that the Guam Defence Bill will pass the Congress this time. Furthermore, naval and air defense facilities are to be installed at Tutuila on Samoa, at the expense amounting to \$8,100,000. This is the first instance a military budget for Samoa, lying between Hawaii and Australia, was introduced. This is especially noted since, if anything happens, Samoa can be a link between the U.S.A., New Zealand, Australia and Singapore in making an encirclement around Japan. Included in the budget are plans to construct submarine bases at Kodiak Island (Alaska) and Midway Island. New installations also on Guam.

(Washington, 12th, Domei) President Roosevelt asked the Congress the 12th for the cash payment of \$898,393,000 and the authority to conclude contracts in order to step up the construction of warships based upon the "Naval and Land Facilities Expansion Program" which has been already approved. The following are the items of amounts requested:

1. (Unit: \$1000) Expense for the various facilities to be used for fleet operations and for the construction of air raid shelters on Guam 4,700
1. Expense for the construction of naval base installations at Guantanamo (Cuba) - 5,748
1. Expense for the construction of small seacraft and naval vessels: 100,000
1. Expense for the manufacture of armour guns on board and ammunitions: 102,000
1. Expense for the purchase of military airplanes for the navy air units, etc. 96,000
1. Expense for the construction of fleet anchorages, including breakwaters in Viekesu Island area: 35,000 (Fuerutoriko)
1. Cash payment for the chartering of auxiliary ships and the authorization to conclude contracts: 96,680
1. Ordnance Bureau 64,000
1. Navy salaries and allowances, including those for the reservists: 46,833
1. Expense for the construction of land facilities, including naval air base hospitals and other facilities: 230,258
1. Others

Although a portion of the sum requested is to be appropriated for the new plan, the greater part will be applied for the construction and manufacture of sea and aircraft approved by the Congress last year as "the fleet construction plan for both oceans." The appropriation for the construction of air raid shelters on Guam Island is approximately the same amount which was rejected before. And it is said that the sum of \$3,000,000,000 is needed to complete the defence of that island.



(昭和十六年二月十四日朝日新聞夜半二頁)

対日包囲陣の整備費

米海軍約九億弗要求

「ニューヨーク特電十二日登」大統領は十二日太平洋諸島防備強化を含む八億九千八百万ドルの追加豫算を議会に要求した。グアム島要塞築造案はついに日本刺戟するとの理由から前議会及前々議会で否決されたのであった。大統領は今回四百七十万ドルを以て受動的防備施設するは通信設備発電所その他を空襲から防禦しまた港湾を修築して大型艦船の碇泊を可能ならしめることになつており下院海軍委員長ウィーソン氏は今度こそグアム島の防備案は議会を通過するであらうと語った。

また八百万ドルを以てサモア島のケツイラ海軍施設および防空設備を直すことになつてゐる。ハワイと豪洲との中間にあるサモア島に關して軍事豫算が要求されたのはこれを以て嚆矢とし万の場合米國とニューギニアと豪洲とシカポールを結ぶ対日包囲陣の重要な一環をなすところから特に注目されてゐる。

その他コゲヤック島(アラスカ)ミッドウェイ島にも潜水艦の基地を建設する案が包含されてゐる。

グアム島にも新施設

「ワシントン十二日登月盟」ルーズベルト大統領はヤキに成意を現し海軍ならびに陸上諸施設拡張計画に基く建艦

促進の爲十二日議會に對し總額八億九千八百三十九万三千弗の現金支出を以て初め約枚限賦増方を要請し、要請額内訳次の通り(單位千弗)

- 一、艦隊作戰用施設及グム島防空壕建設費 四、七〇〇
- 一、グワンタナモ(キューバ)海軍基地施設費 五、七四八
- 一、小艦艇並に海軍用船舶建造費 一〇〇,〇〇〇
- 一、壯甲、備砲及彈藥製造費 一〇二,〇〇〇
- 一、海軍航空隊軍用機購入費其他 九六,〇〇〇
- 一、グワイエクス島地三(フェルトリ)の防波堤建設を含む艦隊碇泊地構築費 三五,〇〇〇
- 一、補助船舶雇人に要する現金支出並に契約權限九六,六六〇
- 一、兵器局 六四,〇〇〇
- 一、艦隊豫備兵員を含む海軍俸給並に手当 四六,八三三
- 一、海軍航空基地病院その他各種工事を含む陸上建設費 二二〇,二五八

一、その他

石要求額中の一部は新在重に充たされたものであるが大部分は南洋艦隊建設計画より昨年議會に承認された艦艇及航空機の建造ならびに製作計画に振向けられるものでグム島防空壕建設費はこれに即下されたものと、大體同額で同島の防備完成に總額三億ドルを要するものと推算されてゐる。

Def. Doc. 1900A-20

No. 2

Def. Doc. 1900-A-21

(Excerpt from the Asahi Shinbun p. 1 - 17 February 1941)

BRITISH-AMERICAN-AUSTRALIAN-DUTCH CONFERENCE HELD IN
WASHINGTON ON JOINT DEFENSE IN THE PACIFIC.. DUTCH
MINISTER BOASTS OF DEFENSE PREPARATIONS OF THE DEI.

(New York 16 Feb - By Special Wire)

The British Ambassador to America Halifax and the Australian Minister Casey held an important conference with Secretary of State Hull on February 15 concerning the Far Eastern situation and other problems. The conference was followed by an interview between the Dutch Minister Luden and Secretary Hull in which deliberations were made. During the tenure of office of the late Lothian, former British Ambassador to America, frequent conferences had been held by Hull, Lothian and Casey on the question of joint defense in the Pacific which, however, had been discontinued since the death of Lord Lothian. It is regarded here, however, that the arrival of Lord Halifax marks the revival of the British-American-Australian conference a gain. After his interview with Secretary Hull, the British Ambassador met Undersecretary Welles who soon after called on President Roosevelt to report on the contents of the interview. After their interview, Ambassador Halifax and Minister Luden spoke as follows:

British Ambassador Halifax: We three talked over common matters in which the three countries have equal interest. Military preparations of Britain are now being fully expanded in the Far East.

Dutch Minister Luden: In our talk today, we discussed the general situation and exchanged information. The Dutch East Indies in case of an emergency, will accept the challenge of any power.

太平洋の共同防備問題

(昭和十二年二月五日 朝日新聞 抜萃二頁)

英米府で英米豪蘭會談

和蘭公使蘭印防備と豪語

Doc. 1900 A-21

(三ノヨリ 特電十二日發) ハリフックス駐米英大使及ケーシー豪
洲公使は十五日に國務長官と極東情勢其他について重要
協議を遂げ、続いてルーレンスラング公使も同くハ長官
と會見し協議を遂げた。政にアン・前駐米英大使の在任
時代にロレンス・ケーシーの三人は太平洋の共同防備問題につ
いてよく協議したとあり、ロレンス卿の死後、會談
は中絶となつてゐた。ハリフックス卿の着任をまつて英米豪
の三者會談が復活したものと見られてゐる。ハリフックス大使
はハ長官と會見後、ウエルズ國務次官と會見し、ウエルズ次
官は直にルースがエルト大統領を訪ねて會談。内容を報告
したがハリフックス大使ならびにルーレンス公使は會談後た
のこく語つた。

ハリフックス大使 おれわれ三人は利害を同じくする共同
の問題について語りあつた。英國は極東において十分に軍備
を擴充してゐる。

ルーレンス公使 本日の會談は一般情勢について協議
と情報交換を行つたのである。蘭印は一旦緩急ある場
合にかち國の攻撃に対しても應戦するであらう。

Def Doc. 1900-A-22

MINES TO BE LAID NEAR SINGAPORE, HEREAFTER TO BE DONE WITHOUT
WARNING

British Admiralty Announced

(Excerpt from the first page of the "Asahi Shinbun",
dtd 17 February 1941 /Showa 16/)
Special
(London/Dispatch - 16 Feb)

The British Admiralty announced on the 16th that mines would be laid at the east entrance to the Singapore Straits. According to the announcement, the mine-laying will hereafter be carried out without warning; the area designated for the purpose is as follows: the north limit is set at lat. $2^{\circ} 44' N$; the east limit, at long. $104^{\circ} 30' E$; the south limit, at lat. $1^{\circ} 35' N$; the west limit, at the coastal line of the Malay Peninsula. Any vessel which is to sail in the above-mentioned area must request directions from the British Naval authorities at Singapore as to the course of them.

Def.Doc.# 1900-A-22

Translation Certificate

I, Charlie S. Terry of the Defense Language Branch, hereby certify that the foregoing translation described in the above certificate is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation and is as near as possible to the meaning of the original document.

/s/ Charlie S. Terry

Tokyo, Japan

Date June 30, 1947.

Def Doc # 1900A-22

新嘉坡ニ機雷敷設 英海軍省発表

(昭和十六年二月十七日 朝日新聞抜粋二頁)

今後無警は生じない

(ロンドン特電十六日発) 英海軍省は十六日、英海峽東入口に機雷を敷設するに発表し、機雷敷設は今後何等警を告なしに行はれるべくその区域は北方限界は北緯二度四十四分、東方限界は東經百四度三十分、南方限界は北緯二度三十五分、西方限界はマレー半島海岸線と指定され同区域を航行せんと欲する船舶は、あらかじめ英海軍省当局にその航路につき指示を仰ぐべしと云ふ。

February 22, 1941 - (Showa 16)

U. S. RUNNING PARALLEL WITH BRITAIN SHOWS UNUSUAL CONCERN
IN CHECKING JAPAN

(New York Special Dispatch - Feb 20)

The information that at a secret meeting of the Senate Military Affairs Committee on 20th, Chief of the General Staff Marshall had bared plans for quickly strengthening the U. S. Air Force in the Pacific was first reported by A. P. Washington Dispatch, and after that the same report was made by the U. P. and the International News Service. A great sensation has come as a result. According to what A. P. reported as the words of a member of the Commission, the military authorities of the U. S. A. consider that Germany urges Japan to participate in the War and in so doing she is attempting to divert America's attention from the aid Britain program to Far Eastern issues. On the basis of such observation, they have reached the conclusion that the situation in the Far East has become serious. Apart from whether or not this implies national political steps to try to speed up congressional passage of the Lend-Lease Bill, it is noticeable that the U. S. A. has recently been concentrating America's concern on the Pacific issue by offering some subject every day concerning it with a view toward checking Japan. Some military experts reportedly consider that the recent reinforcement of the British Army, Navy and Air Forces at Singapore and the moves recently taken by U. S. A. have been coordinated with each other; for instance, the New York Post has sensationally reported that American airplanes now fly over the Pacific and are secretly being dispatched to Singapore.

Translation Certificate

I, Charlie S. Terry of the Defense Language Branch, hereby certify that the foregoing translation described in the above certificate is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation and is as near as possible to the meaning of the original document.

/s/ Charlie S. Terry

Tokyo, Japan

Dated June 30, 1947

def doc 1900A-23

米、吳郡、廣之

英二併行、井日豪制、

(昭和六年二月二十日朝新聞後序)

(三) 三十三日電二十日(発)ニヤル参謀總長が二十日米上院陸軍委員会秘密会に太平洋米國空軍の急増強計畫と稱したる報道は最初APのニヤル電報にも傳へられ、その後Pとニヤルニヤルニヤル西通信社も同称報道した結果非常なバヤミを捲起してゐるが米委員が語るところとしてAPは報道するところによると、これは日本に対し参戦を決定し、それによつて米國、陸軍に對する援助計畫から極東へ轉換するものと企図してゐるものと米軍部当局では觀測し、この觀測にもとづいて極東情勢重大なりとの結論に至つてゐるものと云つてゐる。

二北が武蔵管区長に在る。議會通過を促進せんとする計内
 政治も音楽も合入してゐるが、合入の問題も一々ともなく最近連
 日米國公使交渉問題に關し何等の話題を提供して米
 國人関心を集中する事と日本を牽制する事とを注
 目した。

一部軍事専門家は最近に於ける英國のミカボも陸海空軍を增強する國令の行動は相俟行するものであるとしてミカボも紙の如きは米飛行機を以て太平洋を横断極秘裡にミカボもに渡せしめし、ありとせよミカボもに報道してゐる。

Def. Doc. 1900-A-24

REINFORCEMENT OF THE AIR FORCE IN THE PACIFIC
THE CHIEF OF STAFF DECLARES IN SENATE COMMITTEE MEETING

(Excerpt from the "Asahi" Newspaper, February 22, 1941

(New York, the 20th - Ey Special Wire)

According to an A. P. dispatch from Washington, Chief of Staff, Marshall made the following significant announcement at a secret meeting of the U. S. Senate Military Affairs Committee on the 20th about the immediate strengthening of military preparations in the Pacific.

The United States at present is attempting to distribute the most recent and finest army and navy fighter planes for the purpose of swiftly strengthening the Pacific Fleet. Further, Chief of Staff Marshall although avoiding clarification of the number of planes is said to have been very emphatic about the critical conditions in the Pacific.



53
Def. Doc. 1900A-24

(昭和十年二月二十日 朝日新聞抜萃)

太平洋空軍増強

米上院
委員会

参謀總長言明す



「三ノミツ特電廿日発」

APワシントン電に於れば廿日米上院陸軍委員会。
秘密會に於いてマール参謀總長は太平洋軍
備の即時強化について左の如き、注目すべき言明
を行つた。

米國は目下太平洋艦隊を速かに強化するため
に最新鋭の陸海軍の陸海軍戦闘機を配
備せんと企て、る。 尚ほマール参謀總長
はその機数については明言を避けたが太平洋の
情勢が險悪であるをも強調したといはれる。

IMPORTANCE OF SINGAPORE

The Tenor of Argument in the U. S. Press

(Excerpt from the Asahi - February 22, 1941 page 1

(Washington, the 20th, Domei)

The joint action of Great Britain, United States and Australia, with Singapore as its center is gradually taking concrete form. A Singapore dispatch of the New York Times, dated the 20th, however stressed the military and economic significance of Singapore to the United States, and also urged that she should take every possible measure to protect Singapore, as follows:

"Should Singapore fall into the hands of hostile countries, the United States will become unable to import rubber, tin and other important materials from the Far East. So the United States cannot be indifferent to a Japanese attack of Singapore. Not merely from a commercial point of view but also from a military as well, the United States has responsibility to the Philippines. Should Great Britain lose Singapore, the Japanese threat to Hawaii, Dutch Indies, Australia and New Zealand, might completely overthrow the balance in the Pacific and deal a severe blow to the British naval forces in both the Pacific and the Atlantic. But the real battlefield now is the English-French Channel and not the Dutch Indies nor Singapore. If Great Britain can defeat Germany and Italy, the Far Eastern problem will naturally settle itself. It is erroneous to suppose that the United States is too intent on the assistance of Great Britain to take any effective measures to prevent Japanese aggression in the Pacific.

The United States has a powerful navy in the Pacific and also has the weapon of great economic power. The economic sanction against Japan has been conducted on a small scale up to now with due regard to repercussions but, if Japan attempts an invasion with Singapore as its center the United States will take decisive steps immediately to place an all out embargo against Japan and deal a fatal blow to her economy, industry and commerce.

20g. Dec. 1900 A-25

(昭和十六年二月二十二日 朝日新聞 振華一頁)

新嘉坡 宣視 米紙論調

今日トニ廿日発同盟

シガポールを中心とする英米露三國の共同動作は漸次具体化しつつあるが廿日附のニューヨークタイムス紙 シガポール電は米國に対するシガポールの軍事的経済的意義を強調しシガポール防衛のために米國はあらゆる手段を講ぜねばならぬと次の如く報じてゐる。

シガポールが敵性國家の手に落れば、極東のゴム錫等の重要物資が米國に輸入出来なくなる惧れがある。随つて米國としては日本のシガポール攻略に無関心たり得ない。軍に通商上のみならず軍事上からいへば米國は比島に對して責任がありかつ英國がシガポールを失ふと、タイ、南印、濠洲、三ノジラントに對する日本の威嚇は太平洋のバリスを完全に覆へる。太平洋、大西洋における英國の海軍力に大打撃を與へるであらう。一、現在の眞の戦場は英佛海峡であつて南印でもまたシガポールでもなし。英國が独作に勝てば極東問題は自然に片づく。米國は對英援助に多量な資金を投入し、日本の太平洋侵略阻止に有効な手段を採り得ると思ふは誤りである。米國は太平洋に有力な海軍を擁し、かつ大なる経済力と武器をもつてゐる。今日も反響を考慮して對日経済制裁は小規模の範囲で行はれてきたが日本がシガポールを中心とする侵略に出でんとするならば米國に直に對日全面的禁輸を断行し日本の経済工業通商に致命傷を與へるであらう。

Defence Documents Nos. 1900 A-1 to A-25

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

I, who occupy the post of Chief Investigator of the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun, hereby certify that the documents hereto attached written in Japanese (Def. Doc. No. 1900 A-1 to A-25) entitled, "Plan of Cooperation in the Pacific. Agreement Reached Among Britain, America and Australia" are copies excerpted from newspapers published by the newspaper firm (Tokyo Asahi Shimbun).

Certified at Asahi Shimbun Main Office
on this 1st day of March 1947

/s/ NISHIJIMA, Yoshiji
(seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the witness.

At the same place

On the same date

/s/ SAKAMOTO, Izumi (Seal)
Assistant Chief Investigator
Tokyo Asahi Shimbun Tokyo Main Office



Def. Doc. 1900 A-1 ~ A-25
Cent.

文書成立ニ関スル 証明書

(天 號 A)

私は東京朝日新聞社、調査部長、職ニ任ルモノナル
處茲ニ添附セル日本語ニテ書カシタル「Defense Document
1900 A-1 ~ A-25 (太平洋協力案英米露意見一致
以下ニ五件)」ハ、弊社発行ニ係ル新聞紙掲載記事
ノ寫ナルコトヲ 證明ス

昭和三十三年三月一日

於 朝日新聞東京本社

西 島 芳 二

(印)

右署名捺印ハ、私、面前ニ於テナシタルモノナルコトヲ
證明ス

同日於同所

立會人 朝日新聞東京本社

調査部長

阪 本 昌 水

(印)